





**Important to Business Men in  
Victoria, California, Portland,  
and Places on the Sound!**

This Journal is the oldest newspaper published in British Columbia; is read by every business man in New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is unrivalled as an advertising medium for this Colony.

David Stewart, in Victoria, and L. P. Fisher, in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.**

Notice—C. Brew.  
Q. C. Coal Mining Co.—J. S. Willis.  
Notice—Drake & Jackson.  
Just Received—W. J. Armstrong.

**The British Columbian.**

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

**THE CONTEST.**

The approaching contest for the representation of this City and District in the Legislative Council has brought out in their true colors more than one of our *so-called* politicians, whose ambition to occupy exalted positions in the body politic so far outstrips their mental capabilities as well as their views of moral rectitude, that if they could attain their object by so doing, they would not hesitate to sacrifice the country as a whole, and every individual in it. It is to this spirit of petty personal ambition and political inconsistency that the present opposition to Mr. Robson is due, and not to any want of confidence either in his political integrity, his consistency of character, or his ability to discharge the duties of a legislator with credit to himself and with advantage to those whom he seeks to represent. His bitterest opponents have not even the ghost of an excuse for their opposition, but on the contrary, apologize for their inconsistency by bestowing empty compliments upon him as editor of this journal. "As an editor," say these political charlatans, "we not only value him highly, but we fully endorse the course that he has pursued touching the various public questions which have occupied the attention of the people during the whole period of his editorial career. And," say they, "it is because we fear his usefulness as a public writer would be impaired, that we would prefer to see Dr. Black, or 'any other man,' represent this constituency in the Legislative Council." Mr. Robson needs no stronger recommendation than should the electors of this city and district find in the following statement in this favor to entitle him to their votes and confidence, on the day of election, that that furnished voluntarily by Dr. Black's own friends and supporters. We have no hesitation in accepting the compliments so freely bestowed upon Mr. Robson by the friends of Dr. Black, and only regret that it is not in our power to say so much either for the learned Doctor himself or those of his supporters who have been mainly instrumental in inducing him, at this critical juncture in our history as a Colony, to take the field as a candidate for Legislative honors. Were it not a fact that Mr. Robson has ever been found ready and willing, regardless of consequences to himself, whether pecuniarily or personally, to espouse the cause of the people as against gubernatorial malpractices in the past or official extravagance and indifference to the present as well as the future welfare of the country, those who have espoused the dark and dubious cause of Dr. Black and his Falstaffian guard of official undertrappers and Victoria emissaries, would be among the last to raise their puny voices in opposition, or object to his taking a seat in the Legislative Council as their representative. It is because he has steadily and manfully stood by the people through evil report and good report, spurning official patronage, unmoved by official smiles, and setting at defiance official frowns, that to-day he has arrayed against him almost every man whom official patronage and influence can bring to bear to ensue his defeat. But truth is mighty, and we believe it will prevail. We have not the slightest misgiving as to the result of the forthcoming contest. To harbor a doubt upon the point would be to cast in question the political honesty as well as the moral sanity of our people; and this we have no disposition to do. If patient industry, unswerving fidelity, singleness of purpose, and years of hard toil and earnest contention on behalf of the people and for the progress and prosperity of the country, entitle a man to public confidence and political preferment, then Mr. Robson has claims upon this constituency to which no other man can make any pretensions, and we doubt not that when the day of election comes the people, by their votes, will give him such a striking man-

ifestation of their approval as will put to the blush those political recreants, some of whom, forgetful of the honors which a too-confiding community have in the past bestowed upon them, have leagued with the avowed enemies of the country in a crusade against its most vital interests. If Dr. Black has any claim upon this constituency which entitles him to a preference over Mr. Robson, why do his friends not openly and aboveboard assert it? The columns of the *British Columbian* are at their service, so to do. We invite discussion upon the point, and challenge the Doctor, and all who have enlisted under the "black flag," from the Colonial Treasurer down to Mr. W. J. Armstrong, to show cause why, if they can, Dr. Black should take a seat in the Legislative Council as the representative of this City and District in preference to Mr. Robson. Now, if there is any such a commodity as brains in the "Black Brigade," and any material to work upon for the next month to come, they will not neglect to enlighten the people of New Westminster and District, through these columns, as to the claims which Dr. Black has upon them as their future representative. If they decline to do so, it will be for the very good reason that they either lack the ability or have not so much as a peg to hang an argument upon.

**New Advertisements.****NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that Meetings will be held at the undermentioned places on the dates stated, for the purpose of selecting an Unofficial Member to represent the City and District of New Westminster in the Legislative Council of British Columbia:

At New Westminster on the 12th October, prox.  
" Douglas, same date.  
" Sumass, same date.  
" Langley, same date.  
" Burrard Inlet (at O'Hocking's) same date.  
Votes will be received from 11 o'clock, a.m. to 4 p.m., when the poll will be closed.  
Every voter must have resided within the District in which he votes for a period of at least three calendar months immediately previous to the date of polling.  
No Chinese or Indian votes can be received.  
CHARTRES BREW, C.J. P.  
New Westminster, Sept. 12, 1866. se15c

**Queen Charlotte Coal Mining  
Company, (Limited).****NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.**

"Compulsory" notice this day, the following resolution was passed: "That an assessment of Six Pence Sterling per share on A Shares be made payable to the Secretary, at the office of the company on or before the 29th of September instant, between the hours of 11, a.m. and 2 p.m."  
J. S. WILLIS, Sec'y.  
Corner Broad and Tronco streets,  
Sept. 6th, 1866. se15c

**NOTICE.**

WHEREAS a petition for Adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed on the Twelfth day of June, A. D. 1866, against Edwin Tanniciffe Dodge and George Chapman Bent, trading under the name, style, or firm of E. T. Dodge and Company, at Port Douglas and elsewhere in British Columbia, as bankers, traders, and carriers, under which the said Edwin Tanniciffe Dodge and George Chapman Bent were adjudicated Bankrupts. This is to give notice that the said adjudication is, by order of the County Court of New Westminster and District, acting in Bankruptcy, bearing date the Thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1866, annulled.

DRAKE & JACKSON,  
Solicitors.  
Per JOHN C. PHAY,  
Agent.

**NOTICE.****Mortgagee Sale!**

Millard's Stone Building.

I am instructed by the Mortgagee,

**By Public Auction!**

Monday, 17th September next

At two o'clock in the afternoon,

**ON THE PREMISES,**

All that piece or lot of land situate on Columbia street, New Westminster, in the Colony of British Columbia, numbered Lot Two, Block Six, in the Official Plan or Survey of the said City of New Westminster, containing sixty-six feet by one hundred and thirty-two, more or less, together with the stone store and building thereon, with the appurtenances.

WM. CLARKSON,  
Auctioneer.  
HENRY V. EDMONDS,  
Agent for Mortgagees.

**TERMS OF SALE:**

Twenty-Five per Cent. to be paid on fall of hammer; balance within 30 days. One-half purchase money can, if required, remain on mortgage for one year at a low rate of interest.  
Acts of Sd. at Buyer's expense. se15d

**New Advertisements.****JUST RECEIVED!**

EX "PREMIER,"

Direct from the Sandwich Islands,

And for sale by the undersigned:

200 kegs Kohola No. 1 Sugar,  
50 " N. N. Gower, No. 1 do,  
200 " Hondula No. 2 do,  
100 Mats Hondula,  
50 barrels Molasses.  
se15c W. J. ARMSTRONG.

**NOTICE.**

I HEREBY caution all whom it may concern against transacting business with E. T. Dodge on account of E. T. Dodge & Co., as he has no authority to use my name or that of the firm. Stand off.  
se8 GEO. C. BENT.

**TO THE ELECTORS**

OF THE

City and District

OF

NEW WESTMINSTER.

**GENTLEMEN:**

In-reply to a numerous signed requisition, I now offer myself as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislative Council of this Colony, feeling sure my principles are so well known to you all that I can confidently expect the cordial support of my friends.

Having previously been a representative of the people, not only in the Legislative Council, but also on the Mining Board in Cariboo, my past experience will better enable me to fulfill the duties devolving upon your representative should you return me as your member. The following being the principal questions which will probably occupy the attention of the Council during the ensuing session I now beg to submit my views upon them to you.

Upon the question of Retrenchment, I am of opinion that a considerable reduction can be made in all branches of the Civil Service without affecting its efficiency.

I would favor a system of National Schools throughout the Colony.

I would support any measure having for its object the suppression of smuggling or sale of liquor to Indians.

With reference to the Agricultural interests of the Colony, I would advocate that free grants of land be made to bona fide settlers; that a tax be levied on all land question should be at once adjusted; and that all Government Reserves should be thrown open. I would further advocate a tax on orchard produce, to protect the fruit growers of this Colony against those of Oregon and Washington Territory.

I don't think that Union with Vancouver Island will be beneficial to this Colony, but I am prepared to support the proposed Annexation Bill.

I am in favor of any Homestead Law that will assist the settler without being injurious to the creditor.

I advocate the total abolition of Tonnage Dues and the construction of Roads throughout settled districts in the Colony. I will, if returned, support any Bills that may be brought forward, which I believe would tend to advance the interests of the Colony or those of my constituents.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. W. S. BLACK.

**TO THE ELECTORS OF THE**

City and District of

**NEW WESTMINSTER.****FELLOW COLONISTS,**

A General Election is at hand, and you are called upon to select a man to represent your interests in the Legislative Council of the Colony. I have consented to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, your old and faithful representative having retired.

Having addressed you twice a week, during the past six years, through the columns of the *British Columbian* newspaper, upon nearly every important public question which has arisen, it will not be necessary for me now to enter into any lengthened exposition of my political views and principles; but inasmuch as it is expected of a candidate to enunciate his creed, in coming before the people for their suffrages, I shall touch briefly upon a few of the more prominent topics which occupy the popular mind at the present time. If you should do me the honor of electing me to represent this most important constituency in the Legislative Council, I shall support, amongst others, the following measures:

1. The question of union, so long and so variously advocated by the people of Victoria, and so uniformly spurned by the people of British Columbia, has recently assumed an entirely altered aspect. The Imperial Government has, as you are aware, decided to incorporate Vancouver Island with British Columbia, upon conditions already sufficiently known to you; provided the Legislatures of both Colonies should accept the new constitution.

**New Advertisements.**

Although British Columbia has little to gain by such an acquisition I am disposed to view incorporation upon the terms proposed as perhaps the most ready and effective means for putting an end to agitations replete with injury to both Colonies.

2. Retrenchment in the Civil Service; for, although with the contemplated changes in the constitution and territorial boundaries of the colony the necessity for retrenchment may undergo some modification, still there would, I apprehend, be considerable room for a reduction in the expenses of some of the Government Departments.

3. Abolition of the Tonnage Dues, if not in whole, in so far as they apply to articles of Home product or manufacture, and a healthy protection for agriculturists near the seaboard against foreign competition.

4. A wholesome Homestead Law, carefully guarding the settler against oppression, on the one hand, and the creditor against fraud on the other.

5. Free grants of land to all actual settlers, and a tax upon wild land held purely for speculative purposes, the revenue derived from such tax to be expended in constructing roads in the districts where collected.

6. A speedy and final adjustment of the Indian land question, securing to the Native Tribes a reasonable amount of land for actual use, and no more; and the throwing open of the remainder, and of the numerous Government reserves created during the late Administration, to the actual settler.

7. The construction of main roads through all the settled districts, so as to bring the Agriculturists into connection with the markets of the colony.

8. More stringent measures for the suppression of the smuggling and illicit whisky trade so extensively carried on between Victoria and the Indians along our seaboard.

9. An immigration scheme by which families and farm laborers might be assisted in reaching a Colony peculiarly fitted to receive and employ them.

There are various other questions of great importance, such, for instance, as that of the Federation of all the British Possessions upon this continent, which it would be impossible, as it is unnecessary to discuss, in the present address. I shall, however, be happy to avail myself of any opportunity which may present itself of meeting you for the purpose of enunciating my views more fully, and answering any questions which may suggest themselves.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that if an honest, and, I may truly affirm, a adopted country have given me any claim to your confidence and esteem the only return I ask is that you will, by your votes, place me in that position which of all others will enable me to do the most effectually to labor for the promotion of your best interests.

I have the honor to be,  
Fellow Colonists,

Your most obed't servant,  
JOHN ROBSON.  
New Westminster, Sept. 4th, 1866.

**NOTICE.**

I HEREBY caution all whom it may concern against transacting business with George C. Bent on account of E. T. Dodge & Co., as he has no authority to use my name or that of the firm.  
E. T. DODGE.  
New Westminster, Sept. 4, 1866. se5c

**NOTICE.****CODVILLE LANDING!**

Important to Packers, Stock Drivers, and the Public in General.

THE Public are respectfully informed that James Codville, of the wide renowned Codville Landing Ranch, is prepared to receive any number of animals and cattle to ranch this coming winter, on the most liberal terms. Large Reductions from the regular price made in favor of trains.

Persons intending wintering their own stock can be accommodated with Hay in the stack, and stables and sheds for their animals, and Houses for themselves, on the most reasonable terms.

The Ranch is situated on the opposite side of the Fraser from that of Sumass, is on an island 6 1/2 miles long by 1/2 wide, is high and dry, no place where animals can mire, well protected from north winds, free from any kind of poison weed, and affords every facility, natural and artificial, for the accommodation of stock.

James Codville would also call public attention to the fact that he is prepared to furnish Hay at a very reduced price, and in quantities to suit all purchasers.

In returning thanks to the Public for past patronage, I am in hopes that the good condition in which I turned out animals on former seasons will secure for me a share of the Public patronage this coming winter.

Horse covers, pack saddles, and all rigging taken care of, and every satisfaction given for the least possible charge to those who may entrust their stock to me, or order Hay.

AGENTS.—DRETZ & NELSON, New Westminster. A. BARLOW, Esq., Yale.

Remember Codville Landing, not Sumass.

An Hotel open and a ferry from the 1st October, for the travelling Public.

N. B.—Stock bought and sold on commission. se15c

**New Advertisements.****JUST ARRIVED****CHEAPER THAN EVER.**

Call and see the Subscriber's

**New Stock****Dry Goods,****Clothing,****Boots and Shoes,**

Etc., Etc.

**JUST RECEIVED**

At his old stand, Columbia street, opposite the Colonial Hotel, and which will be sold at

**Lower Rates**

Than any other House in town.

J. S. CLUTE.

New Westminster, Aug. 21, 1866. au22 1m

**ERNEST PICT,**

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**Spirits, Wines, Ales & Segars.**

BRANDIES—French, H. & F. Martell, Pelevoisin and American in bulk and cases;  
RUM—Jamaica and other brands;  
WHISKY—Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela, in bulk and cases;  
GIN—Holland in bulk and cases;  
OLD TOM—Different brands;  
WINE—Port, Sherry, California wines, various brands;  
CHAMPAGNE, PORTER & ALES—Different brands;  
SYRAPS & BITTERS—All kinds;  
HAWANNA SEGARS—Different brands.

**ERNEST PICT,**

New Westminster, B. C.,

**BREWER & MALTSTER,**

AND DEALER IN

**Brewer Stock;**

AND DEALER IN

**DOUBLE REFINED SPIRITS,**

40° over proof, superior to any;

**REFINED ALCOHOL**

in Tins, 95 per cent. ap2tc

**NOTICE.**

AFTER THIS DATE, URIAH NELSON & CO. are not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin or Glass, unless by special contract made in writing in respect of such goods at the time of shipment.  
URIAH NELSON & CO.  
Port Douglas, May 2, 1864. ap20tc

**NOTICE.**

Seal of Court.

ap14tc

CHAS. E. POOLEY,  
Acting Registrar, S. C.

FROM and after this date, the undersigned will furnish MILK to the citizens of New Westminster, and vicinity, at the rate of 75 cents per gallon, until further notice.

All orders left at R. Dickinson's Butcher Shop will be punctually attended to.

S. W. HERRING.  
Herring's Ranch, Jan. 15, 1866. je24tc

**A CARD.**

THE Committee of Management beg to tender, on behalf of the Volunteer Corps and the general public, their sincere thanks to Capt. Fleming, of the steamer Lillooet, for his great readiness in placing his fine steamer at the disposal of the Corps gratis for the picnic to Langley.

H. P. P. CREASE,  
W. J. ARMSTRONG,  
A. R. HOWSE,  
T. LADNER,  
J. T. SCOTT,  
W. FISHER.  
New Westminster, July 12, 1866. jy14

**TELEGRAPH HOUSE!**

Front Street,

**NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.**

THE Subscriber begs to announce that he has opened the above new and commodious establishment where he hopes, by moderate charges and unremitting attention to the comfort of his guests to merit a share of the public patronage.

The *TABLE* will be supplied with the best market affords, while in the *BAR* will constantly be found a supply of the choicest LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Formerly manager of the California House, Yale.

New Westminster, Aug. 1st, 1866. au1 1m

**British Columbia Coal Mining**

Co., (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a Call has been made of 50 cents per share on all shares of this company, payable at the office of the company, Columbia street, on the 2d day of July inst. This call being made for the purpose of liquidating all liabilities of the company up to the 13th day of April last. Actuality of payment is earnestly requested.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. CLARKSON,  
Secretary.

New Westminster, 10th June 1865. j25

**New Advertisements.**

In the matter of the Estate of S. Elssner, who has made an assignment for the benefit of his Creditors.

**NOTICE.**

A Fourth Dividend in this Estate of 7 1/2 per cent. will be paid at the office of Messrs. Weissenburger & Schlosser, Government street, on and after the 31st day of August, 1866.

F. WEISSENBURGER,  
JOHN WILKIE,  
Assignees.

**JAMES ELLARD,**

(SUCCESSOR TO G. FERNANDEZ.)

**IMPORTER**

AND DEALER IN

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,**

FRONT STREET. ap11tc

**NOTICE.**

ESTATE OF T. DENOVION.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of T. Denovion, of Lytton, B. C., are hereby requested to forward a statement of the same to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to this Estate, are required to pay forthwith to Isidore Weill, who has been authorized to collect all debts due to the Estate.

JOHN WILKIE,

Assignee.

**ANDERSON LAKE HOUSE.****FRANKLIN ROBERTS,**

Proprietor.

This House is pleasantly situated at the foot of Anderson Lake, on the

**DOUGLAS-LILLOOET ROUTE.**

And affords excellent accommodation.

Meals at All Hours, and the best of Liquors constantly on hand.

Charges moderate and no pains spared to merit public patronage.

Anderson Lake, May 12, 1866. my16 1m

**In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice,**

of British Columbia.

I, Charles Edward Pooley, being the Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia, do hereby certify that on the Seventh day of April a certain deed or instrument, bearing date the fourth day of January last, past, and re-executed by Selegmann Elssner, on the 28th March, 1866, and made now executed by and between Selegmann Elssner of the first part, John Wilkie and Franz Weissenburger of the second part, and the rest of the creditors of the said Selegmann Elssner of the third part, being a deed or instrument purporting to convey to trustees all the property, estate and effects of the said Selegmann Elssner to be distributed pro rata among his several creditors, was, on the seventh day of April, 1866, and at the hour of 11-80 a.m., on such day brought into my office for registration and was duly registered.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, at my office, New Westminster, this 7th day of April, A. D. 1866.

(Signed) CHAS. E. POOLEY,  
Acting Registrar, S. C.

**NOTICE.**

FROM and after this date, the undersigned will furnish MILK to the citizens of New Westminster, and vicinity, at the rate of 75 cents per gallon, until further notice.

All orders left at R. Dickinson's Butcher Shop will be punctually attended to.

S. W. HERRING.  
Herring's Ranch, Jan. 15, 1866. je24tc

**A CARD.**

THE Committee of Management beg to tender, on behalf of the Volunteer Corps and the general public, their sincere thanks to Capt. Fleming, of the steamer Lillooet, for his great readiness in placing his fine steamer at the disposal of the Corps gratis for the picnic to Langley.

H. P. P. CREASE,  
W. J. ARMSTRONG,  
A. R. HOWSE,  
T. LADNER,  
J. T. SCOTT,  
W. FISHER.  
New Westminster, July 12, 1866. jy14

**TELEGRAPH HOUSE!**

Front Street,

**NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.**

THE Subscriber begs to announce that he has opened the above new and commodious establishment where he hopes, by moderate charges and unremitting attention to the comfort of his guests to merit a share of the public patronage.

The *TABLE* will be supplied with the best market affords, while in the *BAR* will constantly be found a supply of the choicest LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Formerly manager of the California House, Yale.

New Westminster, Aug. 1st, 1866. au1 1m



## THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

This journal is published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the office, 147th Street, New Westminster. Single copy, price 6d.; or 12d. per week. Terms per quarter, \$1.00; or \$2.00; or \$4.00. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertisements in this paper can be had at the Book Store of Messrs. Clarkson & Co., Columbia-street.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Transient Advertisements, 2 inches and under, \$2 first insertion, and one dollar each subsequent insertion. Over two inches, \$1 per inch for first insertion, and half a dollar for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts with regular advertisers.  
Advertisements in order to ensure insertion, should be sent in before noon of the day before publication.  
All Advertisements for insertion in the British Columbia must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid each month in advance.  
All Advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so on.

## The British Columbian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1886.

**NOTICE.**—Mr. Robson requests his supporters in this city to meet him at the Eldorado on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

## THE UNION BILL.

In another column will be found an extract taken from the *Times* of the 27th of July relating to the Bill for the annexation of Vancouver Island to British Columbia, by which it appears that the new Imperial administration have taken the measure in hand, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that ere this it has been passed through all its stages, received the Royal assent, and only awaits the acquiescence of the Legislature of these two Colonies to give it the force of law. No difficulty need be apprehended so far as the Legislature of this Colony is concerned, but it is very questionable indeed, if our Island neighbors will accept the terms offered them in the Bill. True, they have solemnly pledged themselves to do so, but as they never had the most remote intention of keeping their word unless the terms of the Bill were just such as would suit their peculiar notions, regardless of any feeling that British Columbians might have in the matter, we apprehend they will squirm out of it if they can, and thereby add another to the long list of absurdities and inconsistencies of which they have been guilty during the past two years. It is, however, to be hoped that reason, for once, will prevail in their councils, and that however obnoxious the measure may appear at first sight, they will accept it as the least of two evils—by putting a final end to that feeling of sectional jealousy and discord which has done so much to unsettle the minds of the people of both colonies and retard the progress and prosperity of each. With union and an honest determination on the part of the people and their rulers to cast aside sectional differences and labor for the promotion of the country's interests as a whole, and the development of its varied resources, we need not despair of seeing it come out of its "great tribulation" right side up, and all the better essentially for having gained wisdom by a somewhat dear bought experience. However illiberal the Union Bill may appear to the people of Vancouver Island, it is really not one whit less liberal than the system under which they have been living for the past eight years. They have possessed the shadow of a representative form of Government, without the substance, as recent events must have taught them. But with the colonies united, and the people likewise united in the laudable work of developing the latent resources of the country, the day cannot be far distant when, in response to the unanimous demands of the people, the Imperial Government will extend to these Colonies like liberal institutions to those enjoyed by our Colonial cousins on the eastern side of this continent. In a genuine union we will gain substantial strength, and it remains for the people of Vancouver Island to consider seriously whether it will not ultimately redound to their advantage, as well in a pecuniary point of view as politically, to accept union upon the terms offered them, and, by a hearty co-operation with the people of British Columbia, trust to the united energies of both to obtain that liberal form of government which we all so heartily desire to be established amongst us.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA BILL.**—The Earl of Carnarvon, in moving the second reading of this Bill, briefly sketched the history of the Colony up to the time that the discovery of gold there caused a rush of miners, whose influx necessitated some variation from the mode of Government which up to that time had prevailed; and it was to provide permanently for the civil government of the Colony, in the changed circumstances that had resulted from the discovery of gold, that this Bill had been introduced. The Bill was read a second time—*Times*, July 27th. In the *Times* of July 31st we observe that the above Bill, with several others, was read a third time and passed, on the 30th.

**THANKS TO MR. TURNER, OF WELLS, Fargo & Co's Express, for files of late California papers.**

**THE DOUGLAS DIGGINGS.**—These diggings give promise of employment and good wages to a large number of men for years to come. Mr. John Dayton, of this city, who spent some days recently at the Hot Spring, and who witnessed the mining operations that are being carried on along the Lillooet river, in the neighborhood of the 24 mile House, speaks in the very highest terms of those diggings, and gives it as his opinion, from what he saw taken from the gravel by the aid of rockers, that from six to eight dollars a day to the hand can be made with sluices. The pay dirt he believes to be extensive, and the supply of water for washing abundant. He is firmly persuaded that there is ground enough for 600 men that will, if properly worked, yield good wages for years to come. In corroboration of Mr. Dayton's statements, Judge Brew has kindly furnished us with the following extract from a private letter, dated Douglas, Sept. 9: "An Italian has just struck five cents to the pan on an island in the Lillooet river, near the 24-mile House, and Wm. Smith has struck four cents to the pan on the opposite side of the river, where, I believe, the best diggings will yet be found." Here is a field for idle men and disappointed big-benders worth while testing, inasmuch as the diggings are easy of access and living is cheap.

**ITEMS FROM VICTORIA PAPERS.**—Specimens of Cherry Creek silver ore, submitted for assay at the Bank of British North America of this city, have yielded at the rate of 54 1/2 ozs. 15 dwts. and 16 grs. of silver, and 2 ozs. and 9 dwts. of gold to the ton.

The *Chronicle* says the American Government has decided to erect fortifications at three different points on Puget Sound, and to establish a naval station at Port Townsend, W. T.

The Right Hon. Horatio Waddington, recently called to H. M. Privy Council, is a nephew of Alfred Waddington, Esq., Superintendent of Education for Vancouver Island.

The *Chronicle* says, "positive intelligence was received yesterday that the Union Bill had been withdrawn." The *London Times* says it was read a third time and passed, on the 30th of July. There must be a mistake somewhere.—Ed. B. C.

**DEATH OF A VICTORIAN.**—The last English mail brings tidings of the demise of George Hunter Carey, Esq., formerly Attorney General of Vancouver Island, on the 15th July. Owing to ill health, which incapacitated him for duty, he resigned his commission in 1864 and returned to England. He never, however, recovered his health, and finally death closed his earthly career and put an end to his sufferings.

**ACTION.**—We would direct attention to the advertisement for the sale of the stone building in Columbia street, known as "Webster's Building," by public auction on Monday next, together with other property. Those who have money to invest in real estate may do well to attend this sale.

**OBITUARY.**—The many friends of the Hon. Greville B. Matthew, formerly Registrar of the Supreme Court of this Colony, and latterly Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Honduras, will regret to learn that he died on the 8th of June last. The cause of his death is not stated.

**FROM VICTORIA.**—The steamer Enterprise, Captain Swanson, arrived from Victoria last evening, having in tow the schooner Premier, with a cargo of Sandwich Island produce. Several passengers came up on the Enterprise and she also brought a small freight.

**ELECTION NOTICE.**—Elsewhere will be found the official notice calling for the election of an unofficial member to represent the City and District of New Westminster in the Legislative Council. The polling will take place on the 12th and 13th of October, at certain localities specified in the notice referred to.

**ARRIVAL OF THE "ACTIVE."**—The steamship Active, Capt. Williams, from San Francisco, arrived in port on Thursday afternoon. She brought about 75 tons of freight and a few passengers. Her news has been mostly anticipated by telegraph.

**SAILED.**—The steamship Active, Captain Williams, sailed yesterday, at 4 p. m. precisely, for San Francisco, via Victoria. She took away several passengers, mostly returned miners.

## CANADIAN ITEMS.

(DATES TO AUGUST 8th.)

General Napier, Commander in chief of the forces in Canada, took his departure for England on the 31st July, his term of foreign service having expired. The report of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry into Col. Booker's conduct at the battle of Lime Ridge, is published. The court are of opinion that there is not the slightest foundation for

the imputations cast upon the personal courage of the gallant Colonel.

In view of the early accomplishment of Confederation, Sir F. Belleau has introduced a Bill into the Council to suspend the law requiring the issue of Warrants for the elections which should have taken place this fall.

The Canadians are still considerably exercised on the Fenian question. They think their troubles are not yet ended with the Irish "regenerators."

The question of Confederation occupies a large share of public attention throughout all the Eastern provinces. The *Globe* condemns the Canadian Administration for not manifesting more promptitude in bringing the question to a final settlement.

It is stated that the Canadian militia are shortly to be armed with repeating rifles.

It is said that the deputation to England, consisting of Hon. Messrs. Cartier, A. Macdonald and Galt, will not leave until September.

The Canadian Government, it is stated, is about to purchase the gunboats *Roussin*, *Andrew*, *Michigan* and *Revue*. They are to be employed in patrolling the St. Lawrence river, between Prescott and Kingston.

Hon. Mr. Quesnel, a member of the Legislative Council, died recently at Montreal.

By the adoption of the Ministerial Tariff Bill all the free ports in Canada are closed.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE "BRITISH COLUMBIAN."

## EUROPEAN.

PARIS, Sept. 10, p. m.—Gen. Marquis, Minister to Constantinople has been recalled and will go out to Mexico to organize an army for service after the French evacuation of that country.

The *Times* Paris letter, published today, says, Emperor Maximilian is expected to return from Mexico to Europe on a war steamer.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Steamship *Nova Scotia*, from Quebec Sept. 1st, arrived today, and sailed for Liverpool.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The *Estafette* of today says, the French troops must be withdrawn from Mexico with utmost caution unless amicable relations are previously established with President Juarez.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—The Austrian Minister of Marine has ordered the Adriatic fleet, now at Trieste, to proceed to the Po and Pinne. Austrian naval stations are to be disbanded.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies persist in the design of limiting the amount which the Government asks authority to obtain by the issue of treasury notes, from sixty to thirty millions of thalers. The Minister of Finance has protested, in a speech against such reduction and expressed the hope that the Chamber would pass the bill in its original form.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—The anxiety as to the British grain crop is increasing; the weather is very wet and prices are higher in all the markets.

## EASTERN STATES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The following dispatch was received here on Sunday evening, 9th, and was accidentally overlooked.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Sept. 8.—Since Sunday morning, Sept. 2d, uninterrupted success has followed the Great Eastern, and she laid the shore end of the cable of 1865 on Saturday evening, Sept. 8th, at 4 o'clock, under a salute from the ships of war in the harbor, and tremendous cheers from a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators. This is the second triumph of ocean telegraph. The Electrical condition of this cable is most perfect and messages are now being sent and received over it. The Great Eastern sailed on Sunday, 9th, for England; the Midway also leaves on Sunday for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with Cyrus W. Field and A. M. Mackay on board to lay a second cable from Port Antonio to Gaspe Bay; the Midway is accompanied by the *Terrible* and *Lily*.

## THE CANDIDATES.

Mr. Editor.—One would imagine that to the people of this burg the simple but potent fact that your opponent is supported by money drawn from Victoria, and from the pockets of a certain class of our officials, would be convincing proof that your election must be placed beyond a possibility of doubt. If anything more were needed to demonstrate the fact that our most bitter enemies have a deep laid object in securing Dr. Black's election, it is to be found in the circumstance that Mr. Sutton, of Yale, has been canvassing in the upper part of this district for the Dr. If these New Westminster Haters did not know that their candidate, if elected, would either be a pliable tool, or impotent for good, is it at all likely that they would spend their time and money for the purpose of securing their return? Would Mr. Franks be likely to contribute liberally towards the Doctor's election expenses, and go round town electioneering for him (strange employment for the head of a Government department) if he had not a deep laid selfish motive in view? These are facts which ought to cause the people of this district to pause and see that they are standing upon the brink of a dangerous precipice.

## To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—As one who is pledged to vote for you at the coming election, I think I have a right to ask you the privilege, as British subject, of speaking for myself, as regards the form of Government under which we are doomed to live. I would not have thought it worth while troubling about it, but if the idea goes to the world which is conveyed by your remarks in your issue of September 5, under the heading of "The Governor's Position," those who remember how we petitioned for a responsible form of Government five or six years ago, will wonder if it can be possible that the same people that inhabited British Columbia then, live there now. You say "that the proposed form of Government is not unacceptable to the great bulk of the colonists." I believe, sir, that what you say is perfectly true, if you mean by the word "colonists" the inhabitants generally, including foreigners and Indians; but, if you confine it to that part of the population who only have the right to speak in the matter—*firm British subjects*—it is not correct.

I grant you that there are some British subjects who are delighted with it. And why? For the same reason that Esau sold his birthright, or that Judas betrayed his master. I object to it on the grounds that I objected to it when we first got it under Governor Douglas, that five unofficial had no chance against ten official members. It is a corrupting system; the unofficial members in the Council only serve to take the curse off bad measures. I would far rather have a system where the whole responsibility would rest with the Governor, and whatever Council he saw fit to establish with his officials. In a part of Governor Seymour's despatch, which you quote, he says: "It is in the gold mines that I should specially desire to see the representation increased." What does he mean by that? Does he mean that a wandering set of men like miners, who spend a few months of the year in extracting the precious stuff out of the soil of British Columbia, and spend it in California the other months of the year, under the stars and stripes; who curve the British flag wherever they see it, are better entitled to representation than the unfortunate settler like myself, who is toiling to make a home in a country where Queen Victoria and her descendants will be honored by us and our descendants? Or does he look upon us as Dr. Jones does upon his own countrymen who follow the same occupation? Only a few days ago I heard Dr. Jones say that the class of men in Ireland who follow rural pursuits were far inferior to the Chinamen. I hope Dr. Jones is not one of your supporters. I am sure you cannot represent his views and mine also; but I will not trespass further on your time and space at present, perhaps the less said the better.

[We are inclined to think that the allusion to Dr. Jones is the result of misapprehension on the part of our correspondent. Doubtless the idea the Doctor intended to convey was, that as regards mental culture, or educational attainments, the lower class of Chinamen have an advantage over those of the same class from the Emerald Isle. We do not feel disposed to offer any decided opinion upon this delicate point; but it is a fact that those among our Chinese population who can neither read nor write, are exceptions to the general rule. We should be very sorry, however, to believe that the sons of the Emerald Isle are in any respect inferior to those of the Flowery Kingdom, nor can we believe that Dr. Jones so lightly esteems his fellow-countrymen.—Ed.]

## OLFACTORY.

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

## To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—As one who is pledged to vote for you at the coming election, I think I have a right to ask you the privilege, as British subject, of speaking for myself, as regards the form of Government under which we are doomed to live. I would not have thought it worth while troubling about it, but if the idea goes to the world which is conveyed by your remarks in your issue of September 5, under the heading of "The Governor's Position," those who remember how we petitioned for a responsible form of Government five or six years ago, will wonder if it can be possible that the same people that inhabited British Columbia then, live there now. You say "that the proposed form of Government is not unacceptable to the great bulk of the colonists." I believe, sir, that what you say is perfectly true, if you mean by the word "colonists" the inhabitants generally, including foreigners and Indians; but, if you confine it to that part of the population who only have the right to speak in the matter—*firm British subjects*—it is not correct.

I grant you that there are some British subjects who are delighted with it. And why? For the same reason that Esau sold his birthright, or that Judas betrayed his master. I object to it on the grounds that I objected to it when we first got it under Governor Douglas, that five unofficial had no chance against ten official members. It is a corrupting system; the unofficial members in the Council only serve to take the curse off bad measures. I would far rather have a system where the whole responsibility would rest with the Governor, and whatever Council he saw fit to establish with his officials. In a part of Governor Seymour's despatch, which you quote, he says: "It is in the gold mines that I should specially desire to see the representation increased." What does he mean by that? Does he mean that a wandering set of men like miners, who spend a few months of the year in extracting the precious stuff out of the soil of British Columbia, and spend it in California the other months of the year, under the stars and stripes; who curve the British flag wherever they see it, are better entitled to representation than the unfortunate settler like myself, who is toiling to make a home in a country where Queen Victoria and her descendants will be honored by us and our descendants? Or does he look upon us as Dr. Jones does upon his own countrymen who follow the same occupation? Only a few days ago I heard Dr. Jones say that the class of men in Ireland who follow rural pursuits were far inferior to the Chinamen. I hope Dr. Jones is not one of your supporters. I am sure you cannot represent his views and mine also; but I will not trespass further on your time and space at present, perhaps the less said the better.

## To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—As one who is pledged to vote for you at the coming election, I think I have a right to ask you the privilege, as British subject, of speaking for myself, as regards the form of Government under which we are doomed to live. I would not have thought it worth while troubling about it, but if the idea goes to the world which is conveyed by your remarks in your issue of September 5, under the heading of "The Governor's Position," those who remember how we petitioned for a responsible form of Government five or six years ago, will wonder if it can be possible that the same people that inhabited British Columbia then, live there now. You say "that the proposed form of Government is not unacceptable to the great bulk of the colonists." I believe, sir, that what you say is perfectly true, if you mean by the word "colonists" the inhabitants generally, including foreigners and Indians; but, if you confine it to that part of the population who only have the right to speak in the matter—*firm British subjects*—it is not correct.

I grant you that there are some British subjects who are delighted with it. And why? For the same reason that Esau sold his birthright, or that Judas betrayed his master. I object to it on the grounds that I objected to it when we first got it under Governor Douglas, that five unofficial had no chance against ten official members. It is a corrupting system; the unofficial members in the Council only serve to take the curse off bad measures. I would far rather have a system where the whole responsibility would rest with the Governor, and whatever Council he saw fit to establish with his officials. In a part of Governor Seymour's despatch, which you quote, he says: "It is in the gold mines that I should specially desire to see the representation increased." What does he mean by that? Does he mean that a wandering set of men like miners, who spend a few months of the year in extracting the precious stuff out of the soil of British Columbia, and spend it in California the other months of the year, under the stars and stripes; who curve the British flag wherever they see it, are better entitled to representation than the unfortunate settler like myself, who is toiling to make a home in a country where Queen Victoria and her descendants will be honored by us and our descendants? Or does he look upon us as Dr. Jones does upon his own countrymen who follow the same occupation? Only a few days ago I heard Dr. Jones say that the class of men in Ireland who follow rural pursuits were far inferior to the Chinamen. I hope Dr. Jones is not one of your supporters. I am sure you cannot represent his views and mine also; but I will not trespass further on your time and space at present, perhaps the less said the better.

## To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—As one who is pledged to vote for you at the coming election, I think I have a right to ask you the privilege, as British subject, of speaking for myself, as regards the form of Government under which we are doomed to live. I would not have thought it worth while troubling about it, but if the idea goes to the world which is conveyed by your remarks in your issue of September 5, under the heading of "The Governor's Position," those who remember how we petitioned for a responsible form of Government five or six years ago, will wonder if it can be possible that the same people that inhabited British Columbia then, live there now. You say "that the proposed form of Government is not unacceptable to the great bulk of the colonists." I believe, sir, that what you say is perfectly true, if you mean by the word "colonists" the inhabitants generally, including foreigners and Indians; but, if you confine it to that part of the population who only have the right to speak in the matter—*firm British subjects*—it is not correct.

I grant you that there are some British subjects who are delighted with it. And why? For the same reason that Esau sold his birthright, or that Judas betrayed his master. I object to it on the grounds that I objected to it when we first got it under Governor Douglas, that five unofficial had no chance against ten official members. It is a corrupting system; the unofficial members in the Council only serve to take the curse off bad measures. I would far rather have a system where the whole responsibility would rest with the Governor, and whatever Council he saw fit to establish with his officials. In a part of Governor Seymour's despatch, which you quote, he says: "It is in the gold mines that I should specially desire to see the representation increased." What does he mean by that? Does he mean that a wandering set of men like miners, who spend a few months of the year in extracting the precious stuff out of the soil of British Columbia, and spend it in California the other months of the year, under the stars and stripes; who curve the British flag wherever they see it, are better entitled to representation than the unfortunate settler like myself, who is toiling to make a home in a country where Queen Victoria and her descendants will be honored by us and our descendants? Or does he look upon us as Dr. Jones does upon his own countrymen who follow the same occupation? Only a few days ago I heard Dr. Jones say that the class of men in Ireland who follow rural pursuits were far inferior to the Chinamen. I hope Dr. Jones is not one of your supporters. I am sure you cannot represent his views and mine also; but I will not trespass further on your time and space at present, perhaps the less said the better.

## To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—As one who is pledged to vote for you at the coming election, I think I have a right to ask you the privilege, as British subject, of speaking for myself, as regards the form of Government under which we are doomed to live. I would not have thought it worth while troubling about it, but if the idea goes to the world which is conveyed by your remarks in your issue of September 5, under the heading of "The Governor's Position," those who remember how we petitioned for a responsible form of Government five or six years ago, will wonder if it can be possible that the same people that inhabited British Columbia then, live there now. You say "that the proposed form of Government is not unacceptable to the great bulk of the colonists." I believe, sir, that what you say is perfectly true, if you mean by the word "colonists" the inhabitants generally, including foreigners and Indians; but, if you confine it to that part of the population who only have the right to speak in the matter—*firm British subjects*—it is not correct.

I grant you that there are some British subjects who are delighted with it. And why? For the same reason that Esau sold his birthright, or that Judas betrayed his master. I object to it on the grounds that I objected to it when we first got it under Governor Douglas, that five unofficial had no chance against ten official members. It is a corrupting system; the unofficial members in the Council only serve to take the curse off bad measures. I would far rather have a system where the whole responsibility would rest with the Governor, and whatever Council he saw fit to establish with his officials. In a part of Governor Seymour's despatch, which you quote, he says: "It is in the gold mines that I should specially desire to see the representation increased." What does he mean by that? Does he mean that a wandering set of men like miners, who spend a few months of the year in extracting the precious stuff out of the soil of British Columbia, and spend it in California the other months of the year, under the stars and stripes; who curve the British flag wherever they see it, are better entitled to representation than the unfortunate settler like myself, who is toiling to make a home in a country where Queen Victoria and her descendants will be honored by us and our descendants? Or does he look upon us as Dr. Jones does upon his own countrymen who follow the same occupation? Only a few days ago I heard Dr. Jones say that the class of men in Ireland who follow rural pursuits were far inferior to the Chinamen. I hope Dr. Jones is not one of your supporters. I am sure you cannot represent his views and mine also; but I will not trespass further on your time and space at present, perhaps the less said the better.

## To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—As one who is pledged to vote for you at the coming election, I think I have a right to ask you the privilege, as British subject, of speaking for myself, as regards the form of Government under which we are doomed to live. I would not have thought it worth while troubling about it, but if the idea goes to the world which is conveyed by your remarks in your issue of September 5, under the heading of "The Governor's Position," those who remember how we petitioned for a responsible form of Government five or six years ago, will wonder if it can be possible that the same people that inhabited British Columbia then, live there now. You say "that the proposed form of Government is not unacceptable to the great bulk of the colonists." I believe, sir, that what you say is perfectly true, if you mean by the word "colonists" the inhabitants generally, including foreigners and Indians; but, if you confine it to that part of the population who only have the right to speak in the matter—*firm British subjects*—it is not correct.

I grant you that there are some British subjects who are delighted with it. And why? For the same reason that Esau sold his birthright, or that Judas betrayed his master. I object to it on the grounds that I objected to it when we first got it under Governor Douglas, that five unofficial had no chance against ten official members. It is a corrupting system; the unofficial members in the Council only serve to take the curse off bad measures. I would far rather have a system where the whole responsibility would rest with the Governor, and whatever Council he saw fit to establish with his officials. In a part of Governor Seymour's despatch, which you quote, he says: "It is in the gold mines that I should specially desire to see the representation increased." What does he mean by that? Does he mean that a wandering set of men like miners, who spend a few months of the year in extracting the precious stuff out of the soil of British Columbia, and spend it in California the other months of the year, under the stars and stripes; who curve the British flag wherever they see it, are better entitled to representation than the unfortunate settler like myself, who is toiling to make a home in a country where Queen Victoria and her descendants will be honored by us and our descendants? Or does he look upon us as Dr. Jones does upon his own countrymen who follow the same occupation? Only a few days ago I heard Dr. Jones say that the class of men in Ireland who follow rural pursuits were far inferior to the Chinamen. I hope Dr. Jones is not one of your supporters. I am sure you cannot represent his views and mine also; but I will not trespass further on your time and space at present, perhaps the less said the better.

## To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—As one who is pledged to vote for you at the coming election, I think I have a right to ask you the privilege, as British subject, of speaking for myself, as regards the form of Government under which we are doomed to live. I would not have thought it worth while troubling about it, but if the idea goes to the world which is conveyed by your remarks in your issue of September 5, under the heading of "The Governor's Position," those who remember how we petitioned for a responsible form of Government five or six years ago, will wonder if it can be possible that the same people that inhabited British Columbia then, live there now. You say "that the proposed form of Government is not unacceptable to the great bulk of the colonists." I believe, sir, that what you say is perfectly true, if you mean by the word "colonists" the inhabitants generally, including foreigners and Indians; but, if you confine it to that part of the population who only have the right to speak in the matter—*firm British subjects*—it is not correct.

I grant you that there are some British subjects who are delighted with it. And why? For the same reason that Esau sold his birthright, or that Judas betrayed his master. I object to it on the grounds that I objected to it when we first got it under Governor Douglas, that five unofficial had no chance against ten official members. It is a corrupting system; the unofficial members in the Council only serve to take the curse off bad measures. I would far rather have a system where the whole responsibility would rest with the Governor, and whatever Council he saw fit to establish with his officials. In a part of Governor Seymour's despatch, which you quote, he says: "It is in the gold mines that I should specially desire to see the representation increased." What does he mean by that? Does he mean that a wandering set of men like miners, who spend a few months of the year in extracting the precious stuff out of the soil of British Columbia, and spend it in California the other months of the year, under the stars and stripes; who curve the British flag wherever they see it, are better entitled to representation than the unfortunate settler like myself, who is toiling to make a home in a country where Queen Victoria and her descendants will be honored by us and our descendants? Or does he look upon us as Dr. Jones does upon his own countrymen who follow the same occupation? Only a few days ago I heard Dr. Jones say that the class of men in Ireland who follow rural pursuits were far inferior to the Chinamen. I hope Dr. Jones is not one of your supporters. I am sure you cannot represent his views and mine also; but I will not trespass further on your time and space at present, perhaps the less said the better.

## To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—As one who is pledged to vote for you at the coming election, I think I have a right to ask you the privilege, as British subject, of speaking for myself, as regards the form of Government under which we are doomed to live. I would not have thought it worth while troubling about it, but if the idea goes to the world which is conveyed by your remarks in your issue of September 5, under the heading of "The Governor's Position," those who remember how we petitioned for a responsible form of Government five or six years ago, will wonder if it can be possible that the same people that inhabited British Columbia then, live there now. You say "that the proposed form of Government is not unacceptable to the great bulk of the colonists." I believe, sir, that what you say is perfectly true, if you mean by the word "colonists" the inhabitants generally, including foreigners and Indians; but, if you confine it to that part of the population who only have the right to speak in the matter—*firm British subjects*—it is not correct.

I grant you that there are some British subjects who are delighted with it. And why? For the same reason that Esau sold his birthright, or that Judas betrayed his master. I object to it on the grounds that I objected to it when we first got it under Governor Douglas, that five unofficial had no chance against ten official members. It is a corrupting system; the unofficial members in the Council only serve to take the curse off bad measures. I would far rather have a system where the whole responsibility would rest with the Governor, and whatever Council he saw fit to establish with his officials. In a part of Governor Seymour's despatch, which you quote, he says: "It is in the gold mines that I should specially desire to see the representation increased." What does he mean by that? Does he mean that a wandering set of men like miners, who spend a few months of the year in extracting the precious stuff out of the soil of British Columbia, and spend it in California the other months of the year, under the stars and stripes; who curve the British flag wherever they see it, are better entitled to representation than the unfortunate settler like myself, who is toiling to make a home in a country where Queen Victoria and her descendants will be honored by us and our descendants? Or does he look upon us as Dr. Jones does upon his own countrymen who follow the same occupation? Only a few days ago I heard Dr. Jones say that the class of men in Ireland who follow rural pursuits were far inferior to the Chinamen. I hope Dr. Jones is not one of your supporters. I am sure you cannot represent his views and mine also; but I will not trespass further on your time and space at present, perhaps the less said the better.

## To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—As one who is pledged to vote for you at the coming election, I think I have a right to ask you the privilege, as British subject, of speaking for myself, as regards the form of Government under which we are doomed to live. I would not have thought it worth while troubling about it, but if the idea goes to the world which is conveyed by your remarks in your issue of September 5, under the heading of "The Governor's Position," those who remember how we petitioned for a responsible form of Government five or six years ago, will wonder if it can be possible that the same people that inhabited British Columbia then, live there now. You say "that the proposed form of Government is not unacceptable to the great bulk of the colonists." I believe, sir, that what you say is perfectly true, if you mean by the word "colonists" the inhabitants generally, including foreigners and Indians; but, if you confine it to that part of the population who only have the right to speak in the matter—*firm British subjects*—it is not correct.

I grant you that there are some British subjects who are delighted with it. And why? For the same reason that Esau sold his birthright, or that Judas betrayed his master. I object to it on the grounds that I objected to it when we first got it under Governor Douglas, that five unofficial had no chance against ten official members. It is a corrupting system; the unofficial members in the Council only serve to take the curse off bad measures. I would far rather have a system where the whole responsibility would rest with the Governor, and whatever Council he saw fit to establish with his officials. In a part of Governor Seymour's despatch, which you quote, he says: "It is in the gold mines that I should specially desire to see the representation increased." What does he mean by that? Does he mean that a wandering set of men like miners, who spend a few months of the year in extracting the precious stuff out of the soil of British Columbia, and spend it in California the other months of the year, under the stars and stripes; who curve the British flag wherever they see it, are better entitled to representation than the unfortunate settler like myself, who is toiling to make a home in a country where Queen Victoria and her descendants will be honored by us and our descendants? Or does he look upon us as Dr. Jones does upon his own countrymen who follow the same occupation? Only a few days ago I heard Dr. Jones say that the class of men in Ireland who follow rural pursuits were far inferior to the Chinamen. I hope Dr. Jones is not one of your supporters. I am sure you cannot represent his views and mine also; but I will not trespass further on your time and space at present, perhaps the less said the better.

## To the Editor of the British Columbian.

Sir,—As one who is pledged to vote for you at the coming election, I think I have a right to ask you the privilege, as British subject, of speaking for myself, as regards the form of Government under which we are doomed to live. I would not have thought it worth while troubling about it, but if the idea goes to the world which is conveyed by your remarks in your issue of September 5, under the heading of "The Governor's Position," those who remember how we petitioned for a responsible form of Government five or six years ago, will wonder if it can be possible that the same people that inhabited British Columbia then, live there now. You say "that the proposed form of Government is not unacceptable to the great bulk of the colonists." I believe, sir, that what you say is perfectly true, if you mean by the word "colonists" the inhabitants generally, including foreigners and Indians; but, if you confine it to that part of the population who only have the right to speak in the matter—*firm British subjects*—it is not correct.

I grant you that there are some British subjects who are delighted with it. And why? For the same reason that Esau sold his birthright, or that Judas betrayed his master. I object to it on the grounds that I objected to it when we first got it under Governor Douglas, that five unofficial had no chance against ten official members. It is a corrupting system; the unofficial members in the Council only serve to take the curse off bad measures. I would far rather have a system where the whole responsibility would rest with the Governor, and whatever Council he saw fit to establish with his officials. In a part of Governor Seymour's despatch, which you quote, he says: "It is in the gold mines that I should specially desire to see the representation increased." What does he mean by that? Does he mean that a wandering set of men like miners, who spend a few months of the year in extracting the precious stuff out of the soil of British Columbia, and spend it in California the other months of the year, under the stars and stripes; who curve the British flag wherever they see it, are better entitled to representation than the unfortunate settler like myself, who is toiling to make a home in a country where Queen Victoria and her descendants will be honored by us and our descendants? Or does he look upon us as Dr. Jones does upon his own countrymen who follow the same occupation? Only a few days ago I heard Dr. Jones say that the class of men in Ireland who follow rural pursuits were far inferior to the Chinamen. I hope Dr. Jones is not one of your supporters. I am sure you cannot represent his views and mine also; but I will not trespass further on your time and space at present, perhaps the less said the better.



COFFEE!  
COFFEE!  
COFFEE!  
COFFEE!  
COFFEE!

IN order to supply my numerous customers and the public with a pure article of

Fresh Ground Coffee,

I have just erected a new

CONICAL  
COFFEE ROASTER,

And I am now prepared to furnish the

Very Best Article

OF

GROUND COFFEE

At a Reduction on Victoria Prices.

Orders from the Interior filled with promptness and dispatch.

Reduction made to Traders.

Packing and Shipping Free of Charge.

J. G. M'BEAN,

Grocer and Provision Dealer,

apls NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. 1m

COLONIAL HOTEL,  
SODA CREEK.

M'LESE & SENAY, PROPRIETORS.

THIS HOUSE AFFORDS EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELERS.

THE TABLE

Is supplied with all kinds of vegetables from our own Ranch.

THE BAR

Is stocked with the choicest Liquors and Cigars.

Groceries, Vegetables and Feed

For Sale.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

SODA CREEK, B.C., Oct. 12, 1865. oc25tc

BURRARD INLET  
LUMBER MILLS.

S. P. MOODY & CO., PROPRIETORS,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

AGENTS IN VICTORIA:

FIG 1-2 T & CO., Wharf-street.

THESE MILLS are prepared to furnish cargoes of FIR, SPRUCE and CEDAR LUMBER, Tongued and Grooved Flooring, Spars, Piles, Shingles, Laths and Pickets at the shortest notice.

The access to the Mills is up the Gulf of Georgia to English Bay, thence up the Inlet. The anchorage in the bay is safe in all weather. The Inlet is perfectly landlocked, with plenty of water at all times for the largest class vessels.

Vessels loading at these Mills will have every facility for loading. The quality of Lumber is superior to any on the Pacific Coast, and can be furnished to any length up to 50 feet. There is a Deputy Collector at the Mills to enter and clear vessels.

A Lumber Yard has been opened on Front Street, New Westminster, where a complete assortment of choice lumber will be found. For further particulars apply to Mr. W. W. Wilson, Columbia Street. ap4tc

L. B. ROMANO,  
MERCHANT,

SEYMOUR CITY.

INFORMS the Public that he has a large supply of every description of goods necessary for miners, and until further notice will sell at the following prices:—

Flour.....20c. Bacon.....70c.

Tea.....1 12. Sugar.....40c.

And everything else in proportion.

SHOVELS,

PICKS,

PANS,

CROWBARS,

CLOTHING,

ETC.....ETC.....ETC.

L. B. Romano further wishes to notify the public that he has placed a large Sawmill at the mouth of French Creek, capable of sawing 8,000 feet of lumber per day, and that it is now in full working order, and ready to supply all parts of the mines. my4tc

School for Boys!

THE Oblate Fathers will open in New Westminster a Boarding and Day School for boys, on Monday, 13th August, 1866. and 1m

New Advertisements.  
JUST RECEIVED.

EX "DEL NORTE."

From San Francisco Direct,

AND FOR SALE:

150 lbs. G. G. Flour,  
120 bags Batavia Rice,  
1,000 lbs. Cal. Cheese,  
2,000 " Bacon,  
1,000 " Lard,  
1,000 " Dried Apples,  
500 " Congo Tea,  
600 " U. S. Tea,  
2,000 " English Yellow Soap,  
2,000 " Crushed Sugar,  
4,000 " S. I. No. 1, Sugar,  
35 doz. Cross & Blackwell's Pickles,  
25 " Pie Fruits,  
Also a General Assortment of Jams, Jellies, Spices, &c., &c.  
Also, Fresh Garden Seeds, from Jay & Co., Victoria.

W. J. ARMSTRONG.

m28tc

HENRY HOLBROOK,

WHARFINGER,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, FEED, ETC.

BONDED STORAGE FOR 1000 TONS OF

Goods in STORE FRONTS WAREHOUSE.

Goods Forwarded up country, and every accommodation given to vessels loading or discharging at the Liverpool or Upper Wharf. del4tc

FRENCH'S

FISH MARKET,

FRONT STREET,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

IN the above Market will always be found, in season,

FISH

Of Every kind, both Fresh, Salted and Smoked.

Also, in season, all kinds of

GAMME.

Shipping orders promptly attended to.

FREDERICK KAYE.

New Westminster, July 5, 1866. j56tc

THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF

HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked at once by the use of these fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance the circulation, remove the cause of disturbance, and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain, or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful, as to astonish everyone. Its influence as a remedy for bilious and liver complaints, and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In undecided cases, the beneficial effects of Holloway's Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation promoted, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.

Determination of Blood to the Head.

This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not attended to, terminates fatally. A few doses of these famous Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regulate the bowels, and restore the blood to its normal state. Vertigo, dizziness, and other indications of approaching prostration, are entirely dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend.

For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex, and every contingency pertaining to the life of women, youthfulness, married or single, this mild but speedily remedial remedy, with friendly and certain action, will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases.

For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the Ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and cleanses every structure, as well as saturates the soil or acts as a powerful stimulant. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthma.

No medicine will cure colds or long-standing asthma as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared, these Pills may be relied upon as a certain and never-failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

Indigestion.—Bilious Headache.

These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that, by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach, take Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvements, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Acute, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or King's

Ague, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all

Blotches on the Face, Head-ache, Indigestion,

Catarrhs, Constipation of the Bowels, Liver Complaints,

Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas,

Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or King's

Ague, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all

Blotches on the Face, Head-ache, Indigestion,

Catarrhs, Constipation of the Bowels, Liver Complaints,

Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas,

Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or King's

Ague, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all

Blotches on the Face, Head-ache, Indigestion,

Catarrhs, Constipation of the Bowels, Liver Complaints,

Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas,

Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or King's

Ague, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all

Blotches on the Face, Head-ache, Indigestion,

Catarrhs, Constipation of the Bowels, Liver Complaints,

Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas,

Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or King's

Ague, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all

New Advertisements.  
NOTICE.

THE Board of Management of the Royal Col-

umbian Hospital beg to solicit donations

of old linen for the use of that institution, donations to be sent direct to the Steward.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,

President of the Board.

New Westminster, March 8, 1866. m7tc

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Just Arrived per Str. 'Fideliter'

from NANAIMO, a large supply of SUPERIOR

Screened Domestic Coal!

which will be sold cheap for cash.

Apply to H. HOLBROOK,

Agent for the Coal Company, Pioneer Wharf. mh23tc

HO! FOR BIG BEND.

CACHE CREEK!

HOUSE.

THIS House is situated two miles from Bon-

part and twenty from Sayana's Ferry, and

has been fitted up for the accommodation of

travellers to the

BIG BEND MINES.

It affords the best accommodation for man

and beast.

The BAR is furnished with the best of

WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

And the TABLE is supplied with the best of

vegetables, grown on this celebrated ranch.

The services of a first-rate cook have been

secured.

The STABLES are furnished with the best of

any, barley and oats, and "Boston," the well-

known proprietor, is always on hand to receive

his guests. W. A. SANFORD.

ap4tc

THE BANK

OF

British North America

ASSAY

AND MELTING OFFICE,

VICTORIA, V. I.

GOLD DUST MELTED AND ASSAYED!

Charges:—

Deposits under 50 ounces \$2.

above 50 " 4per c.

Ores of every Description Care-

fully Assayed.

Gold Dust and Bars Purchased.

NOTE.—Any instructions as to the disposal

of the proceeds of Gold Dust forwarded to the

Bank for sale or for Assay will be strictly at-

tended to. J. G. SHEPHERD,

Manager.

my12 3m

Victoria, V. I.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

J. G. M'BEAN'S

A Choice and well assorted lot of

SAUCES.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Noble Sauce,

Queen's Own Sauce,

Harvey's Sauce,

Piquant Sauce,

Reading Sauce,

Beef Steak Sauce,

Sakana Sauce,

Royal Osborne Sauce,

Chutney Sauce,

Worcestershire Sauce,

Anchovy Sauce,

John Bull Sauce,

Universal Sauce,

Pepper Sauce,

India Soy Sauce,

New Advertisements.  
Flour!! Flour!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby informs the

public that he is now manufacturing

Flour of all grades,

EXTRA,

SUPERFINE,

AND FINE.

and will fill all orders promptly, at LESS than

Victoria prices and charges.

my20tc WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

NOTICE.

ROBERT EDWIN JACKSON, of the firm of

Drake & Jackson, Government street,

Victoria, Solicitors, has been duly appointed

a Notary Public in and for the Colony of Van-

couver Island, and also in and for all other of

Her Majesty's Foreign Territories, Colonies

and Dominions, by commission, under the

hand and seal of the Archbishop of Canter-

bury, bearing date the 7th day of June, A. D.

1865. see 1c

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE

BRUSSELS and KIDER-

minster Carpets; Hearth

Rugs; Blankets, four point;

Flannels; Boots; Shoes;

Socks; Underclothing; Hats;

Caps; Clothing, in the latest

styles; Dress Shirts; Baltic

Shirts; Collars, paper and

linen; Silk Ties; Boys' Suits;

Umbrellas; Superfine Cloth,

black and blue, from the best

manufactories. All of which

will be sold at the LOWEST

RATES FOR CASH.

WILLIAM GRIEVE.

New Westminster, Nov. 25, 1864. no20tc

Queen Charlotte Coal Mining

Company, (Limited.)

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

A Meeting of the Directors of the above

company, held this day, the following

resolution was passed: "That an assessment,

of Nine Pence Sterling per share on A

Shares he made payable to the Secretary,

at the office of the company on or before the

15th of August, instant, between the hours

of 11, a. m., and 2, p. m."

J. S. WILLIS, Sec'y.

Corner Broad and Tronco streets, } j9tc

Aug. 3d, 1866.

BRITISH PERIODICALS

The London Quarterly Review,

(Conservative.)

The Edinburgh Review,

(Whig.)

The Westminster Review,

(Radical.)

The North British Review,

(Free Church.)

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,

(Tory.)

TERMS FOR 1866.

For any one of the Reviews.....\$ 4 00 per annum

For any two of the Reviews.....7 00

For any three of the Reviews.....10 00

For any four of the Reviews.....13 00

For any five of the Reviews.....16 00

For any six of the Reviews.....19 00

For any seven of the Reviews.....22 00

For any eight of the Reviews.....25 00

For any nine of the Reviews.....28 00

For any ten of the Reviews.....31 00

New Advertisements.  
PRINTING

FOR THE

MILLION.

Posters,

Circular,

Billheads,

Business Cards,

Steamboat Tickets,

Programmes,

Way-Bills,

Pamphlets,